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Artemisia annua, L.; has also appeared in nursery at Painesville at various times, but not permanent.

* *Amphiachyris dracunculoides*, Nutt.

* *Aster paucifloras*, Nutt.

Dysodia chrysanthemoides, Lag.; also found at Westerville, Franklin Co.

* *Gutierezia Texana*, T. & G.

* *Helenium nudiflorum*, Nutt.

* *Helenium tenuifolium*, Nutt.

* *Parthenium Hysterophorus*, L.

* *Solanum rostratum*, Dunal.

* *Monarda citriodora*, Cerv.

Amarantus chlorostachys, Willd.; also Lorain Co.

Amarantus blitoides, Watson; this plant is quite common about Columbus, abundant along the L. S. & M. S. R. R. tracks in Northern Ohio.

Amarantus spinosus, L.; has been growing in other parts of the State for nearly twenty years.

* *Croton capitatus*, Michx.; one plant only.

Chenopodium ambrosioides, L., var. *anthelminticum*, Gray; not rare throughout the State.

* *Avena fatua*, L.

W. R. LAZENBY.

A New Egg-Plant Disease.*

Egg-plants in New Jersey have been seriously troubled with fungous enemies during the past two years. Of these the *Phyllosticta hortorum*, Speg., is perhaps the worst upon the leaves and fruit, causing the former to blight, and the latter to rot prematurely. A species of grey mould, (*Botrytis fascicularis* (Cd.) Sacc), hastens the decay of the mature fruit, and occasionally an Anthracnose, (*Glœosporium melongenæ*, E. and Hals.), seen for the first time last year, is met with. But the greatest complaint has been of the dying of the young plants while still in the hot-bed, or shortly after they are set in the field. The truckers sometimes speak of this trouble as a "damping off," because it

*Read before the Botanical Club of the A. A. A. S., Washington meeting, Aug. 20, 1891.

is located near the ground, and at this point the young stems decay and break down. During the present year this disease has been under consideration, and its fungous nature established. Specimens of the young plants that have early fallen victims to the fungus show only a cobwebby mass of mycelium upon the diseased parts, and in themselves offered only discouragement to the further study of the trouble. Several hot-beds were visited, and in some cases after the healthy plants had been culled out. It was here that specimens of the trouble were obtained that furnished a clew to the nature of the fungus. These plants showed a dead base to the stem, not more than a third the normal size, and upon the surface were small pimples, slightly darker than the surrounding dry substance. Upon making thin sections and examining the fungus, it proved to be a *Phoma* with many of the pycnidia entirely subterranean, while the others were partly superficial.

Three inch pieces of young, healthy stems were sterilized for test tube cultures, and upon these, at first three in number, the *Phoma* was inoculated with a full measure of success in all cases. The treated stems became contracted and covered with the pycnidia of the *Phoma* as in the original. From these in turn other stems were inoculated.

In the meantime the threads from the damped off specimens of another hot-bed had been placed in agar tubes, from which developed the pycnidia. While differing somewhat in shape from those upon the stems, they had the contents of minute spores—hyaline and 3-16 by 2 μ—thus showing that this *Phoma*, (*P. Solani*, Hals.), in its vegetative condition upon young seedlings is one of the so-called damping-off fungi.

BYRON D. HALSTED.

Notes on Some Curious Fungi.*

A curious resinous fungus was found in California on living pine trees, and which Mr. Ellis thought might be *Polyporus officinalis*, Fr. The specimen exhibited was brought to the Agricultural Department by J. Stanley Brown, of the Geological Survey, who had discovered its fungous nature, and wished

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